COTTON MEN FILE FRAUD CHARGES

Urge Postmaster General to Bar Cotton Exchange Members From Mails.

ASK FRAUD ORDER: PREFER CHARGES

Insist That Cotton Exchange Contracts Are Fradulent and That Quotations Issued Are Not for Marketable Cotton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2 .-Charges of fraud were filed late this afternoon with Postmaster-General Cortelyou against the officials and members of the New York Cotton Exchange by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, of Atlanta. On the charge they file they base a request that the Post-Office Department issue a fraud order against the officials and members of the New York exchange, in order to bar them from the use of the United States mails in conducting what the charges term fraudulent practices. The Postmaster-General referred his callers to Judge Goodwin, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, It is likely that a hearing on the charges will be held by Judge Goodwin before a determination of the question is reached.

is reached.

Representative Livingston and Mr.

Jordan submitted to the PostmasterGeneral the following letter, accompany-

washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1907.

"Hon. George B. Cortelyou, PostmasterGeneral, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir,—We, the Hon. L. F. Livingston, M. C., of Georgia, and Harvie
Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton
Association, Atlanta, Ga., hereby respectfully request the issuance of a fraud order
by your department against the use of
the United States mails and members of
the United States mails and members of
the New York Cotton Exchange and present our reasons for the same in the
following charges, as outlined below and
to which we most respectfully invite
your careful attention.

"Yours truly."

"Yours truly,
"L. F. LIVINGSTON,
"HARVIE JORDAN,"

The Charges.
Following are the charges presented to

Mr. Cortelyou:

"I. We charge that New York City has ceased to be a commercial spot cotton market, and that the New York Cotton Exchange, operating under its present debased and fraudulent contracts, has developed into a purely speculative or gambling exchange, and that the grades of cotton shipped to New York and tenderable on the contracts under the rules not be used for commercial spinning purposes, and that such grades of cot-ton are used solely to depress the price of spinnable grades in the South; to r the speculative features of the York Cotton Exchange to heavy

2. "We further charge that the said New York Cotton Exchange, through its officers and members, is daily using the United States mails for the purpose of transmitting and advertising their business to the legitimate cotton trade of the United States, and we charge that said business is fraudulent, and said officials and members of the New York Cotton Exchange should be denied the use of the United States mails. We refer you to copies of letters hereto attached.

3. "We further charge that the quotations sent out daily on the debased con-

3. We further charge that the quotations sent out daily on the debased contract of the New York Cotton Exchange exercises a predominating influence over the legitimate cotton trade, to its great detriment and injury.

No Spot Cotton.

"4. We further charge that New York City has ceased to be a spot cotton market for commercial, spinnable grades of cotton, due to the present debased, contracts of the New York Cotton Exchange, and as proof of the charge we cite to you the fact that from the first day of Soptember, 1906, to December 31, 1906, there was only delivered from that market 10,046 bales of spot cotton to shippers, out of a total of practically eight million bales of American cotton placed upon the markets of this country at other points.

"5. We further charge that under the bales of American cotton placed upon the markets of this country at other points.

"5. We further charge that under the present debased and fraudulent rules of the New York Cotton Exchange a large number of unspinnable low grades of cotton are tendered on the contracts of said exchange, which are not permitted under the rules of any other cotton exchange in the world, and we affirm that such rules are fraudulent.

"6. We charge further that the official

We charge further that the officia eir customers and others, both as to tures' and 'spot' prices are fraudulen that neither represents the true and actual value of spot cotton, but that the



RUNKEL'S CHOCOLATE

is the perfected food. It is all nutrition. Not a single particle is waste, but every grain of the chocolate, and every drop of the cream of the milk of which it is made, helps to build up some part of the body and repair the wear of daily tear. It is a sweet-meat and at the same time a food. It has an inexpressibly delicious flavor, is as smooth to the tongue as butter, and is as pure as it is délicious. Made in accordance with the National Pure Food laws. Sold everywhere

by grocers, druggists and confectioners. In five and ten-cent packages, RUNKEL BROTHERS, Inc., Mfrs.

same are from \$5 to \$7.50 per bale less than the market price, at which spinnable grades of cotton could be purchased in the South and shipped to New York for tender on said fraudulent contracts. In an exhibit attached hereto, we specifically call your attention to the wide difference existing between quotations of futures market and spot market on December 28th, as existing in the New York Cotton Exchange, a difference of 163 points, or \$8.15 per bale, said difference clearly showing a fraud. "Your attention is also specifically called to the official quotations in said exhibit of the futures market and spot market of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange holing the close proximity between futures and spots of that market.

Inferior Grade.

Inferior Grade.

Inferior Grade.

'7. We further charge that out of the advertised stock of cotton at present stored in the warehouses of New York City, amounting to 114,900 bales, fully 70,000 bales of said cotton is of such inferior grade as to render the staple unfit for spinning and manufacturing purposes, and that a considerable portion of said cotton has been held in said warehouses for years, and is totally unfit for any purpose whatever, except to be tendered or the fraudulent contracts of the New York Cotton Exchange to the serious detriment and the injury of the legitimate cotton trade of the United States.

"We therefore ask that you, as Post-

cotton trade of the United States,
"We therefore ask that you, as Postmaster-General of the United States,
send a representative of your department to the warehouses of New York
City, and have all the cotton stored
there inspected and graded, in order to
officially determine the character of the
unspinnable and unmarketable grades of
cotton stored in that market to tender
under fraudulent contracts of the New
York Cotton Exchange.

Fraudulent Contracts

Fraudulent Contracts.

Fraudulent Contracts.

"Your petitioners further state that they have no desire to jeopardize any legitimate transactions that are made through any of the cotton exchanges of this country,

"This is no fight against the New York Cotton Exchange as an exchange to be used for the purpose of safeguarding, protecting and furthering the legitimate cotton business of the whole country. protecting and furthering the legitimate cotton business of the whole country, but the charges here preferred and efforts made are directed solely against any and all debased and fraudulent contracts and transactions which are at present puzztleed by those who are in authority in making effective the present rules and methods of that exchange to the detriment and injury to the legitimate cotton trade of the United States."

In addition to the formal charges many letters and affidavits in support of them were submitted to Postmaster General Cortelyou, Representative, Living ston urged prompt and decisive action General Code of the code of the charges would be given attention the matter, and Mr. Cortelyou said the charges would be given attention

PRES. HUBBARD REPLIES. Says Cotton Exchange Has No Apology to Make.

NEW YORK, January 2,-Walter C. Hubbard, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced to-day that he had asked Postmaster-General Cortelyou to send him copies of any complaints which might have been made to him ageinst the New York Cotton Expublication of reports that an application will be made to the Postmaster-General called for by the contracts. On publica-tion of these reports, President Hubbard first sent a telgram to Mr. Cortelyou and then, on December 31st, wrote to him as "I confirm my telegram of this morning

reading:

"Referring to the telegram in the New York papers yesterday from Washington may I request you to favor the New York Cotton Exchange with copies of any complaint made against it, in order that proper action may be taken to protect its interests against such unwarrantable atproper action may be taken to protect its interests against such unwarrantable attacks. To this, I would add, that it is deplorable that such assault upon the New York Cotton Exchange, a chartered institution of over thirty-five years standing, founded by merchants of the city; or such implication as to the integrity of its members, should be made under any pretext or for any purpose whatever.

Decoul of Dest.

for their injury."
It was recalled on the New Year ton Exchange to-day that an agitation somewhat similar to the present one was somewhat similar to the present one was suirred up against the exchange fifteen years age. At that time a committee investigated the question whether or not the contracts ought to be changed so as to exclude the delivery of low grades of cotton. The committee reported against the proposed change and declared the contract was adopted in order to give the producer an opportunity of securing a producer an opportunity of securing a price satisfactory to him for his growing crops, and it enables him to deliver all merchantable grades. To rostrict the delivery to a grade not below low-middling, it was declared, would do the producer great latter.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS PUTS INTO NORFOLK

NORFOLK, VA., January 2.—The three-masted schooner, Robert C. McQuillen, of Bridgoport, Conn., arrived here to-d. In distress. The McQuillen, bound from Savannah, Ga., to New York, with a cargo of lumber, met severe weather coming up the coast. She rolled heavily in high seas, causing her seams to open, and the vessel, leaking quite badly, put into this port for repairs. The captain reports having had trouble with some of his crew bordering on mutiny.

MRS. PENDLETON MISSING: HER FAMILY UNEASY

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 2 .-FREDERICKSBURG. VA., January 2.— Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, of near Hicks Store, Spotsylvania county, disappeared from her home Monday, and was traced as far, as the Catharpin River by her footprints. Search is being made for her by relatives and friends. Her mind has been clouded for some time past, and it is feared that she has drowned her-

New Superintendent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 2.—B. G. Fallis, superintendent of the Illinois Division of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, has been appointed superintendent of the Charlotte Division of the Southern Railway, with headquarters in the city.

Mr. Fallis succeeds P. L. McManus, formerly superintendent here, who was yesterday promoted to be assistant gen-eral manager of the Southern, with head-guarters at Washington, Fallis succeeds P. L. McManus,



EXPERTS REPORT ON LIGHT PLANT

Electrical Engineer Analyzes Trafford's Report For Times-Dispatch-What New York Man Has To Say of the Situation.

In view of the differences always developed by experts, pro and con, on quesitons as to which they are called to testify and the importance of the proposition soon to be offered relative to the establishment by the city of an electric light and pumping station and an issue of bonds therefor. The Times-Dispatch has, at its own expense and in order that the citizen of Bickmond might have the benefit on absolutely disinterested exper

the citizens of Richmond might have the benefit of absolutely disinterested expert testimony, secured a review of the report of Mr. Trafford on the project at issue. The review is made by Mr. Edward J. Willis, an electrical engineer of this city, in no way connected with the project or with the Passenger and Power Company or any other electrical plant.

For the information of citizens, and particularly for the benefit of Councilmen and Aldermen, who may soon be called upon to pass upon the Dabney ordinance for an issue of \$340,000 bonds for building a municipal electric light and power plant, the report of Mr. Willis is herewith printed in full.

Space is also given to the report upon Mr. Trafford's report as to the feasibility and cost of the project prepared by Prof. G. F. Sever, of New York, who recently testified before a Council committee on the electrolysis matter. Prof. Sever is a director of public utilities in New York, and is also a professor at Columbia University, who is regarded as an authority on electrical matters.

Review by Mr. Willis.

Review by Mr. Willis. The review of Mr. Willis of the figures and statistics prepared by Mr. Trafford,

Is as follows:

January 1, 1907.

Editor Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:
Dear Sir,—In accordance with your
request I have gone over carefully
the two reports of Mr. Trafford and
the discussion attached. The first
of these reports recommends the establishment by the city at the Old
Pump-House of a combined municipal
and commercial electric plant. Relative to this report, I would say:
First, it is not, in my opinion, advisable for the city to build a plant
of this character. Experience has
shown that water mains and sewers
should be unuer city control. Gas
mains and electric wire must be under
municipal supervision, but not neces-

mains and electric wire must be under municipal supervision, but not neces-sarily control. With present vested rights it would be impossible for the city to obtain control of the entire commercial electric systems for the city to obtain control of the entire commercial electric systems for the city, and competition in the case of such a plant as Mr. Trafford recommends would be immediate, severe and continuous. Municipal management cannot compete with corporate management in production of any article, and electricity is no exception. Municipal hours, pay, forms, etc., are not suited to competition. Where competition is blotted out by the withholding of franchises, as, is frequently the case with water and gas, and sometimes with electricity, these departments may be made to show profits dependent somewhat on the management and largely on the bookkeeping. Such profits are, however, always due and directly traceable to the absence of competition, and are really but a form of indirect taxation. Furthermore, the New Pump-House does not, in my opinion, offer a power which could successfully compote with the present electric plant on the James. Would Be Unwise.

Would Be Unwise.

This plant was established after most careful consideration of the entire river by competent hydraulic engineers, and, in my opinion, does now and will continue to command the situation. I, therefore, conclude that it would be unwise and unprofitable for the city to enter the commercial field, as recommended in the first report of Mr. Trafford's.

Relative to the second report of Mr. Trafford, in which he recommends that the city establish at the Old Pump-House an electric plant for municipal purposes only, I would say that this report is pot open to the above objection. I consider it advisable for the city to develop the waterpower at the New Pump-House substantially as recommended by Mr. Trafford in his second report. This, however, at such time as the city's necessities really demand it. In this connection the following facts are to be considered:

connection the following facts are to be considered:

First. The electrical situation, as far as the city's immediate necessities are concerned, is not urgent, since current for its present wants can be bought as cheaply as, in my opinion, it would be made by the proposed plant. Mr. Trafford, on page 50 of his first report, gives the cost of current from the proposed city plant at 2.72 cents per kilowatt hour. It is my opinion that if negotiations were properly conducted current for the city's present needs could be obtained from the electric company at this price.

Second. Any urgency now syddent

comes from the Water Department,

comes from the Water Department, and their strong advocacy of the plan, in my opinion, is largely due to the fact that it puts the appropriation up to the Electrical Department.

Third, The present demands of the Water Department could be more economically and more efficiently supplied by completing the hydraulic development at the New Pump-House than by generating electric current at the Old Pump-House, and there transforming it to power for pumping purposes. This since development at the Old Pump-House involves the losses of generation, transmission and reconversion into the contraction of the contraction expense of approximately three times

expense of approximately three times the amount of machinery. Fourth. It is to be remembered that in either case the city lots power go to waste, reserving it for future needs. In case the Old Pump-House power is developed, then the present reserve power at the New Pump-House goes to waste. If the development at the New Pump-House is extended, then the power at the Old Pump-House goes to waste, and is held as a reserve for the city's future needs. It is the same in either case, and, in fact, the only way the city can allow for the future.

Fifth. My conclusion is, therefore, that the city should first complete the New Pump-House; then, when either the Fletch.

that the city should life complete the New Pump-House; then, when either the Electric or Water Departments require more power, construct the electric plant at the Old Pump-House, substantially as Mr. Trafford recom-mends in his second report.

Technical Arguments.

Technical Arguments.

My purely technical comments on the second report of Mr. Trafford are as follows:

1st. Considering the amount of power available at one Old Pump-House it would seem advisable to develop on a basis of not less than 2,000-horse power. This would involve larger units than Mr. Trafford specifies, say either 300 or 500 K. W.

2d. I should think forty cycles preferable to sixty, as being better suited to power transmission and answering equally as well for city lighting.

3d. The estimate seems low—no plans accompany the report, and detail figuring is impossible. Compared with other plants, the cost of which I amother plants, the cost of which I am uring is impossible. Compared with other plants, the cost of which I am acquainted with, it would seem that \$300,000 to \$250,000 would be required; this for the Old Pump-House development only. Mr. Trafford states that his flaures are based on estimates by contractors. These are by no means reliable. A contractor often greatly modifies his figures when it comes to actual bidding. Materials and labor are both now high and scarce, and when the designs and specifications are offered I do not think bids on the complete plant would come bids on the complete plant would come in under \$350,000. Yours truly, EDWARD J. WILLIS.

ANALYSIS MADE BY NEW YORK MAN

Prof. Sever Makes Exhaustive Review of Report Submitted by Mr. Trafford.

The review of the Trafford reports by Professor Sever is an exhaustive analysis of the subject. It is printed in full, as REPORT

REPORT

To Messrs. Northrop & Wickham, Receivers Virginia Passenger & Power Company.

GEORGE F. SEVER.
Richmond, Va., Jan. 2, 1907.
Messrs. William Northrop and H. T.,
Wickham, Receivers Virginia Passenger and Power Company, Highmond, Gentlemen,-In accordance with your

Va.:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request, I have analyzed carefully the report made by Mr. E. W. Trafford on a proposed electric plant for municipal purposes only for the city of Richmond, Virginia, and present below the results.

Using Mr. Trafford's figures, cited on pages 5 and 6, I find that the total cost of operation of an electric plant such as he proposes will be \$56,290, while the cost to the city of purchasing \$50 are lamps at a price of \$50 cach, together with the interest and depreciation on an expenditure of \$195,000 for water department improvements, and with the necessary operating costs, would amount to \$55,650. The difference between the total cost of operation of an electric plant and the above figures shows a balance in favor of contracting with the present company for are lamps and making water department improvements as pages 5 and 6, I find that the total cost of operation of an electric plant such as he proposes will be \$56,290, while the cost to the city of purchasing \$50 arc lamps at a price of \$50 each, together with the interest and depreciation on an expenditure of \$195,000 for water department improvements, and with the necessary operating costs, would amount to \$55,550. The difference between the total cost of operation of an electric plant and the above figures shows a balance in favor of contracting with the present company for arc lamps and making water department improvements at the New Pump-House of \$460. The special or the municipal lighting of that city. In some instances I have accepted and the city in some instances I have accepted and the city. In some instances I have accepted and the city in some instances I have accepted and the city in some instances I have accepted

the operating expenses, labor, supplies and mantenance are also the same. There have been added under the column "With Electric Plant," two Items, one of which is \$25,000, constituting interest at four percent on \$150,000 (the estimated value of the Old Pump-House property); the second Item of \$5,580, is the yearly loss in transmission from the Old Pump House to the New Pump-House in the operation of electric pumps at the latter point. This loss amounts to twenty per cent, of the of electric pumps at the latter point. This loss amounts to twenty per cent. of the 476 horse-power noted under the caption "Power for Pumping," on page 2 of Mr. Traflord's report. Twenty per cent of 470 horse-power, at the cost of eight cents per kilowatt hour, amounts to the value indicated above. This constitutes a direct charge against the operation of the electric plant which has heretofore not been set forth.

Two hundred and fifty dollars has been introduced for line maintenance of the transmission line to the New Pump-

In the column headed "Without Electric \$195,000, and, as mentioned above, the diference between the two footings shows a the city by not installing the proposed Cost of plant:

Three water driven generators of 200 killowatts capacity and two steam turbines of 300 killowatts rated capacity each, all having the usual overload guarantees. The steam equipment is equivalent to 800-horse-power. On page 2 of Mr. Trafford's report, the total power required is stated to be 1,100-mechanical-horse power, driving electric generators of 600 kilowatts capacity. This arrangement of apparatus does not provide for a spare unit when there is not sufficient water in the river to operate the water-wheels and the generators

in my estimates so as to show the in-terest and sinking fund values as well as the depreciation values. The total amount of the fixed charges would then be \$4,774. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

pump- are light

ing. Electric plant, \$263,810, ty, \$150,000, 4 per cent... 3,780 \$7,120 DEPRECIATION. Dams, buildings, etc., Hydraulic machinery and 2 890 107

Building foundations and chimneys, \$20,000
Freight, installation, contingencies and engineering, \$34,410
OVERHEAD DISTRIBUTION.
Distribution and arc lamps, \$75,000, 6 percent

\$3,528 \$6.756 Buildings, \$12,000......
Pumps and lines, \$27,000
2 per cent...... WATER DEPARTMENT IM-

\$20,898 \$13,876



The New Spring Waists

Fine White Lawn Waists, with embroidery yoke and panel, trimmed with Val. open back, short sleeves; special \$1.25

White and Black Jap Silk Walsts, allover embroidered \$3.48 front, scroll effect, open back, short sleeves, at.......

Splendid values in Best Quality Jap Silk Waists, daintily tucked and trimmed in Val. lace, with Cluny medallions let in, \$4.98 very effective style, at

Pretty styles in White Net Waists just received; these are made over silk, tucked full and finished with handsome medal-\$4.98 New styles in Messaline and Lace Waists, dainty creations, handsomely trimmed in baby Irish and Cluny, \$8.48, \$10.00 \$12.50

the necessary pumping machinery and buying its arc lamps of \$13,589. The table

new pump-house 2,000 00

(Signed) GEORGE F. SEVER.

CHAMBER TAKES

sion, referred to this committee. Your committee gave the subject earnest consideration, and made a

very careful and quiet investigation among the business interests of the city as to the advisability of liaving an establishment of this kind lo-cated in such close proximity to the most important business section of our city.

cated in such close proximity to the most important business section of our city.

We also heard arguments for and against the question discussed before the Council Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform, and at the December meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber, made a verbal report of all information which had been gathered on this subject.

Recognizing that it was the Chamber's duty to deal impartially in this matter, your board deemed it wise to invite an entirely disinterested expert, Dr. Coplin, chief health officer of Philadelphia, to this city to enlighten us on the question of abattoirs. The best evidence of the fact that his address was impartial is apparent, as it can be asserted that both those favoring and those opposed to the proposed abattoir gained comfort and satisfaction from the points drawn out by his able discussion of the topic.

Your committee submits that the functions of a Chamber of Commerce are to promote and advance the commercial interests of a city one.

are to promote and advance the commercial interests of a city, and at the same time to safeguard the interests already established, and maintain the highest property valuation in its business section, and to thwart; if possible, the establishment of any enterprise that would tend to cause discomfort to enterprises already established, or to depreciate the values of property in its principal business section. are to promote and advance the com-

Unwise and Unsafe.

of property in its principal business section,

Unwise and Unsafe.

We are further of the opinion that, since our laws are at present adequate to control establishments of the character under discussion, that it would be unwise and unsafe to spread a law such as is proposed upon the city's statute books; for while at present the matter is being considered as a special privilege, under certain accepted restrictions and regulations, other parties desiring to enjoy the same advantages gained by this concern would be entitled to them.

Eminent legal authorities state that, if this abatter at a did prove to be a nuisance, that it would, judging by precedent, require several years of costly illigation to abute a nuisance licensed by this city.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce in this matter, it seems, may be forced into a rather unique position, that of fighting the establishment of a new enterprise, when we are, at present engaged in an extensive and exponsive campaign to encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in this city.

We take it that the Chamber would not be opposed to the erection of this establishment in the present legalized section, but would welcome it there.

Realizing the importance of this subject to a large number of our members and a large portion of the city's vested wealth, we recommend that a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce be called for some date previous to the next meeting of the Chamber and Reform (which, we understand, will be on either Innuary 3d or 4th), so that whatever action the Chamber decides to take will have the serious consideration of this committee, Respectfully submitted.

J. MARCUSE, Chairman; STLART MeGUIRE, D. R. MIDVETTE, R. S. TUCK.

Committee on Health and Sanitation, Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Resolutions Adopted.

We recommend that the following

Resolutions Adopted.

We recommend that the following resolution be adopted by the Chamber of Commerce: of Commerce:
Whereas, The Richmond Chamber
of Commerce hears with some alarm
that the Board of Health of this city
has recommended to the Council Com-

Syri Streets: and
Whereas, it has been brought to our
attention that the majority of this
committee are willing to accept the
recommendations of the Board of
Health and the city's chief health offcer; and

committee are willing to accept the recommendations of the Board of Health and the city's chief health officer; and Whereas we feel it important that this committee should be apprised of the fact that the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, while everrenty to promote and advance the growth of the city's commercial interests, are firmly of the opinion that the establishment of an abattoir in or near the principal business or residential sections would not only be detrimental to the city's srowth, and cause great discomfort to large and valuable interests, but would tend to depreciate property values for many blocks surrounding; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Richmond Chamber of Commerce is heartly opposed to the granting of said ordinance, and asks that enterprises of this character be located in the districts now legalized for them. It is further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform by a committee of five, selected by the president of this Chamber.

I. J. MARCUSE (Chairman), STUART McGuirre, D. R. MIDYETTE, Committee on Health and Sanitation, R. C. of C. Dr. Stuart McGuire moved that the City Hai The motion prevailed.

Mr. I. J. Marcuse, chairman of the health and sanitation committee on five health and sanitation committee, moved the appointment of a committee, moved the appointment of a committee. The raction was adonted. The following were named to constitute the committee. Messrs, F. W. Christian (chairman), E. L. Berniss, Joseph Rynn, E. G. Leigh, Jr., and Dr. Stuart McGuire.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

MR. BRYAN WRITES.

Sends Letters to Two Members

of the Committee. Mr. Joseph Bryan, who has been much interested in the abattoir question, has addressed the following communications to two members of the Council Commit-

ee on Ordinances: My Dear Sir,—As I fear I will be unperson my objections to the proposed abattoir on Tenth and Canal Streets, I write to you as a member of the Committee on Ordinances to remonstrate and carnestly protest against granting a priv-

mittee on Ordinances to romonstrate and carnestly protest against granting a privilege so fraught with danger to best interests of the city of Richmond.

Viewed only from a public standpoint, the amount of business that could by possibility be done on the premises asked for would not begin to compensate for the injury done the property of the other citizens, and the establishment of such a business so near the principal business centre of the city would do incalculable harm to the reputation of the city government, and to the public confidence in its wisdom and justice.

I think those gine have for many years been striving for five upbuilding of this city without special privileges and without injury to any one, but with much good to many, are as entitled to consideration by the City Council as are those who ask for a new and injurious privilege against the protest of a great body of their fellow-citizens.

In behalf of these unprivileged and harmless workers I ask your protection against their undeserved injury.

It is perfectly usoless to say the privilege asked will not be injurious. Everybody who has property that will be affected by the abattor knows he will be injured, and the city has heretofore, because of that common knowledge, forbidden the business now asked to be established. Very respectfully.

(Signed) JOS. BRYAN.

(Signed) JOS. BRYAN.

My Dear Sir,—I appeal to you personally not to allow the prospect of possibly developing a business (which is already being well done by others here) to do a positive and certain injury to a large number of your fellow-citizens, and to equally certainly injure the fair reputation of the city.

You cannot convince the public that an abattoir is not a nuisance. Do you believe for a minute that I would or could have rotten together a millio i of dollars to rebuild the Jofferson Hotel if it had been known that an abattoir of any kind would be built within two or three squares to the south of it, or in any other direction. It never would have been built, and this condition applies equally to the property on Main and adjoining streets near Tenth and Canal.

I cannot conceive how the gentlemen of the committee can ignore these patent facts. I think the men who for a genenic near the committee can ignore these patent facts. I think the men who for a genenic hose who ask for this anomalous privilege.

I have been sick for a w-ek and do

those who ask for this anomalous privilege.

I have been sick for a w-ek and do
not think it likely I can appear before the
committee, but I am so deeply concerned
by the inevitable effects of the proposed
ordinance that I write to earnestly request you to protect the city from its
enactment.

To pass this ordinance would cast a
damper over the town.

No one would feel sure but that some
extraordinary and unheard of privilege
might not be given, which would attack
the securest rights. It would unsettle the
feeling of security throughout the city.

Trusting that the trouble may be averted, I am, Very truly yours.

(Signed) JOS. BRYAN,

LINCLUDEN TOWED IN

BY STEAMER FRANKDALE BY STEAMER FRANKUALL, QUEENSTOWN, January 2.—The British steamer Frankdale, which sailed from Glasgow December 28th, for New York, returned to Queenstown to-day, having in tow the British steamer Lincluden, from Savannah December 28th, for Liverpool, The Frankdale sighted the Lincluden December 29th, about 30 miles west of the Irish coast. Terrific weather was prevailing at the time; the machinery of the Lincluden being disabled, her engineroom was flooded, and the coal in has bunkers was adrift.